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## RECENT AND PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

**Brown, Haydn.** *Sex Problems and their Solution.* London: 1923 Mills & Boon, Ltd., 6s. net. Pp. 220.

IN this small book of some 200 pages, the author who claims wide experience of his subject as having been a schoolmaster, a private tutor, a medical practitioner, and a specialist, gives a great deal of information which may be of value to those who are suffering from ignorance on sex subjects. It is written in a humane and reasonable spirit, and is free from any taint of suggestiveness. On the other hand, although the author lays special stress on his scientific attitude, one cannot help feeling that he has approached the subject with a distinctly religious bias, rather than from the standpoint of a Darwinian evolutionist; and his attitude towards the sex impulse and its perversions appears distinctly coloured by this tendency. To the evolutionist who appreciates that the potency of the sex impulse in man is a necessary consequence of his intellectual appreciation of the struggle for existence, the genesis of sex perversions appears to be found in the obstacles which have been placed in the way of normal sex gratification; and the remedy would seem to lie in seeking means whereby such normal gratification should be secured by universal early marriage, rather than in adding to the list of "thou shalt nots" or invoking sinister and not too well established terrors. Nevertheless all honest and sympathetic attempts to deal with these subjects are to be welcomed, and Dr. Haydn Brown's book will be appreciated by many parents and others.

C.V.D.

**Cooper, John M., Ph.D.** *Birth Control.* National Catholic Welfare Council, Washington. 1923. Pp. 96.  
**Priest of the Church of England, A.** *Morality of Birth Control and Kindred Subjects.*

IT is interesting to contrast these two books, where the subject which is occupying so much attention just now is treated from two points of view, both of them based on religious sanctions. In the pamphlet from the Catholic point of view, one rather feels that the religious aspect has been carefully kept in the background, and an attempt is made to treat the subject from the standpoint of social morality and of racial stability. This is shown by the headings given to chief paragraphs, such as: "Children stabilise the marriage union"; "What is over-population?"; "If over-population should in the future threaten to supervene, what would happen?"; "The prospect of racial decline"; "Birth Control to date admittedly dysgenic"; "Poverty due, not to over-population, but to uneven distribution."

The arguments, which are set out briefly and clearly, are those usually met with in the anti-birth control group who belong to this author's church; but these are given in a rational way, and this author does not fall into the excesses which have at times been alleged, presupposing the necessity for a vast creation of children. Where this author touches the questions of over-population, and other economic problems, one feels that he is simply failing to call by their crude names the phenomena of world-history which have hitherto governed population and are the basis of economics. As for example, when he speaks of the over-population which he admits to be inevitably ahead of mankind, as a difficulty which will solve itself by a gradual elimination of part of the population through hunger, a rearrangement which he contends will come silently and "without observation." Again, in treating of the more intimate side of the subject, namely, the marital relationship, our author presupposes difficulties and distresses due to contraception, which do not in fact occur, though they can very logically be presupposed by those who have not come in close contact with modern married couples who, with a keen sense of responsibility, have adopted this method of arranging their family life.

The book giving an Anglican's point of view is more restricted in its outlook. It is called in sub-title, "A Handbook of moral pathology for the Clergy."

Ministers and Social workers," and as such it should prove useful, for to many people who look back on their state of knowledge on this subject a matter of two or three years ago, it will be startling to see how ignorant and how much at sea leaders and teachers have often been.

The author goes very carefully into the technical, doctrinal position upon which opponents of Birth Control take their stand, and this is probably the most valuable part of the book. The ten chapters which follow it go rapidly over the ground covered by various religious opponents of contraception, and in an appendix of nearly a hundred pages, most of the specific questions around which controversy has been allowed to rage, are taken in detail. It is perhaps rather characteristic of the whole difficulty of this subject that controversy is so centred on small points, and to the reviewer's mind it is one of the signs that there is no broad ethical or moral argument which can be arrayed to meet the several different aspects of this subject. It is an entirely new treatment of the most intimate side of life. Our advance in knowledge of life and our analysis of the workings of the human mind and body have brought us into a totally fresh world, and it is obvious that to orientate ourselves here must take some time and involve a great deal of struggle and difficulty. Patient observation of facts and patient research has brought this enlargement of our insight; our proper use of these facts will only be rightly made if we are able to follow with equal conscientiousness the result of our new freedom and new responsibility.

This book is primarily intended for members of the Sex Commission of C.O.P.E.C. It is we hope this work which is bringing eugenics into the view of modern philanthropic aspiration. In this connection the great weakness of this book is revealed. Lost in a maze of verbal controversy it fails in any vision of the more truly 'sacramental' view of the Married State and of human love; the 'Catholic' embracing of the whole Natural order as truly and actually Divine. This positive Faith, the basis of the Christian conception of responsible parenthood as the apex (for our own time) of Evolutionary process (or 'Creation') has escaped entirely our author's notice.

C.B.S.H.

Günther, H. F. R. *Rassenkunde des Deutschen Volkes*. Lehmann's Verlag München. 4th edn. 1923. Pp. 514. Paper Cover, 9s. 9d. Bound 11. 11d.

THIS new edition is characterised by considerable enlargement, from 440 to 514 pages, by enrichment of its illustration and by notes concerning some recent contributions to race-study. It remains very clear that the book is written with the determination to arouse interest in the maintenance and expansion of the Nordic type and the author is evidently closely in sympathy with Madison Grant. He finds Ripley's three races an inadequate classification and is drawn rather to a modified form of that of Deniker. It is very unfortunate that facts about measurements of the German people are still scanty, as the pigmentation data of Ammon are open to objection on more than one ground. Parsons' valuable work on German prisoners of war in England is not utilised and the reviewer has found little mention of any of the more modern Italian researches on European race problems.

H.J.F.

Harford, Charles F., M.A. *Mind as a Force*. George Allen and Unwin. 1924. Pp. 128. Price 3s. 6d.

A SMALL, popularly written book chiefly concerned with the advocacy and exposition of M. Coué's methods of auto-suggestion. General psychology is treated in a series of very short chapters under such headings as 'Laws of Mind,' 'Association and Dissociation,' 'Conscious and Unconscious' etc., but nowhere is more than the fringe of the subject dealt with, and in some chapters, such as those on 'Memory' and 'Fellowship' the content is so slight that they might well have been omitted altogether.

The book is written simply and persuasively, and it may prove helpful to those who are already acquainted with M. Coué's methods, especially where the author advocates the combination of prayer with autosuggestion and correlates the tenets of the 'New Nancy School' with the teachings of Christianity, but it is too limited and superficial to be of much value to the general reader.

F. A. HAMPTON.

Hadfield, J. A., M.D. *Psychology and Morals*. Methuen, London 1923 (2nd Edition, July 1923). Pp. 186. 6s.

It is very interesting to have a careful study from someone who has such intimate knowledge of the actual problems of psychopathic suffering on this subject of morals. (or more really the ethical and religious position of the laws of modern psychology.) For since William James's great book, this side of the question has interested thinkers as well as the general public. Your reviewer is not competent to speak of the psychological value of this work, but any layman will feel indebted to Dr. Hadfield for the clear conception he gives of such exceedingly difficult points as the Will.

There is one part of the book which touches eugenists intimately, namely that in which the inheritance of the general nervous make-up is treated. To people acquainted with Dr. Hadfield's very strong belief in heredity, these paragraphs may come as a shock, for he represents the student of heredity as holding foolish and unscientific views. Dr. Hadfield makes his point very clear by giving one or two cases, cases where psycho-neurosis exists in the parent, and where the tendency in the child is masked so that psycho-neurosis reappears in the child's case only as the result of some accident. Tracing this abnormality both in parent and child to an accident, our author puts it down as environmental, and accuses eugenists of carelessness in supposing that the actual manifestation of the neurosis is inherited. The usual view of such men as Sir Frederick Mott, is that the offspring inherit the nervous constitution of the parent as they inherit every other part of their being, physical and mental. A nervous constitution of unstable quality may never reveal itself, if environmental conditions remain sufficiently easy. It is only shown as a pathological reaction to some unusual strain or stress. It is not, therefore, the actual reaction which is inherited; that is a clear misconception; but the system which fails under shock is inherited; this is a mere logical corollary of the laws of reproduction.

One of Dr. Hadfield's examples is peculiarly illuminating. A man who had (owing to some early misadventure) a quaking hand, had a child, which showed no abnormal symptoms. The child was injured, and the father had to hold it down during the painful operation of attending to the injury, and eventually the child developed the *same quaking of the same hand as the father*. This is given as a proof that these abnormalities are environmental and not inherited. For clearness we repeat again, the unstable nervous condition is the quality inherited, the symptom resulting from the environmental shock may vary, or, as in this case, be the same. Very few persons go through their life without some experience corresponding to the unpleasant one here instanced, but those who inherit a sound and stable nervous constitution come through this with nothing more trying than an occasional nightmare, or a little extra regard for whatever may represent the source of their shock.

As regards the main thesis of the book, it will appeal strongly to those who have a strong interest in the philosophical aspects of life and ethics. Few things are more striking than the extent to which the moral orientation of the "organised self" affects mental and physical health. Professor Morton Prince's recent lectures have again demonstrated this fact which must appear as a strange fact to those who have not a belief in "the good" as the Universal basis of Actuality.

C.B.S.H.

Herring, John P. *Revision of the Binet Simon Tests*. Harrap. London: 1923. Pp. 56. Price 5s.

THE system of scoring is more complicated than in the Binet Simon system and does not seem preferable for ordinary work. Binet Simon system appears better for young children whose attention can only be held for a very limited time. Group A. alone is not sufficiently comprehensive to assess the result where the mental age is low, but it may be quite sufficient to exhaust the child mentally and render him unfit for examination in the other Groups. For those of higher mental age some tests with which we have hitherto been unfamiliar should prove helpful in doubtful cases, e.g., Test 22 (Problem reading), Test 27 (Generalisation), and Test 35 (Code). Test 15 (Absurdities), however, is entirely numerical and is in that respect inferior to other test of Absurdity appealing to the general intelligence.

F.C.L.

**Hulton, Isabel Emslie, M.D.** *The Hygiene of Marriage.* London. 1923. Heinemann. Pp. 112. 6s. net.

THIS useful little work gives in a lucid and rational way the facts which every man and woman intending to marry should know about the physical and psychical aspects of marriage: nothing essential is omitted, or left in any obscurity; yet the author leaves no erotic impression to mar this necessary hygienic information.

Professor Louise Mellroy writes the foreword, and while blessing sexual marriage reiterates her well known antipathy for birth control. She thinks that "the normal healthy function of marriage should not be interfered with, and if children are the result, sacrifice must be made for their proper upbringing and welfare."

The racial effects of marriage (with parenthood) for those suffering from venereal disease, or whose immediate relations have such diseases as insanity, epilepsy, alcoholism, tuberculosis, or cancer are carefully dealt with, and sound advice in the light of the most recent knowledge through medical research is given.

The author devotes some final pages to the discussion of birth control and contraceptive methods, and here her personal bias appears, and one has less confidence in the opinions in this section of an otherwise scientific work. Continence is abjured on the grounds of health—an attitude essentially medical but in conflict with many "moral" teachers—and guarded assent is given to contraceptives where poignantly necessary on medical or economic grounds and for spacing births. But in the main, Dr. Hulton's opinion as to the general and continuous use of contraceptives is in line with Mr. Punch's advice to those about to marry! One is delighted at the recent and rapid assumption of authority by the medical profession on this still new "science," but when the author suggests the full confidence and advice of the medical profession in deciding on the use of contraceptives, one recalls with sadness the wide ignorance and even prejudice of the profession till the last year or so, and how many cases, sick in "mind, body and estate," who have implored help and knowledge have gone empty away. B.I.D.

**Kellog, Vernon L.** *Mind and Heredity.* Princetown University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. Pp. 108. Price 7s. net.

THIS book consists of a series of lectures given at Princetown University under the Louis Clark Vanuxem Foundation. Its motive is to voice the anxiety felt in America concerning the lower type of those now entering the country and the generally low grade of intelligence as revealed by the intelligence Tests used in the American Army. The book is not an original contribution to the many and complicated problems concerned with the relative importance of Heredity and Environment, but it is a useful résumé of much work scattered in different books and journals. The author begins by dealing with types of mind as displayed in the lower forms of animal life and draws for confirmation of his own observations on the writings of the Peckhams and Fabre. He treats of the more apparently mechanical behaviour of some creatures and of behaviour that appears to be not mechanical and this brings him to a discussion of general intelligence and its place in human development. He reviews the work of Galton and Mendel and shows the value and scope of the now well-known Intelligence Tests. He thinks that in America there is a tendency to treat students at universities as if they were all of equal capability, with the result that the education system, adapted to the mediocre, fails to stimulate the best students; this fact combined with the lower type of immigrant entering chiefly from Mediterranean and Alpine stocks as against the Nordic stock of earlier days, is a serious detriment to the country. Russia is held up as a warning to those who would try to express practically the equality of man, neglecting the obvious inherited differences on the recognition of which alone it is safe to build. He thinks that America with its democratic government and education, its problems of immigration and race assimilation ought above all other countries to make a special study of these mental differences. The book is clearly written and is interesting. M.S.

**Mac-Auliffe, L.** *La Vie Humaine (Etudes Morphologiques, Première Fascicule); Les Origines de l'Homme actuelle.* 54 pp. Paris, 93, Boulevard St. Germain. 1923.

It is a little difficult to see what useful purpose this volume is intended to serve. It is too technical and compressed for the ordinary reader and yet it cannot claim to be either original in its views or really inclusive in its surveys. Short

statements are given about some early types of man but the mistake so commonly made in France, of lumping together most of the late Palaeolithic types as "Cro-Magnon" Race in spite of their marked diversities occurs here again. There is no reference to the well known book of Giuffrida Ruggeri "Su L'Origine dell 'Uomo."

H. J. F.

**Spaulding, E. K., and Davis, K. B.** *An Experimental Study of Psychopathic Delinquent Women.* Rance McWally & Co., New York. 1923. Pp. 368.

THIS work, which is published by the Bureau of Social Hygiene, contains no doubt information of much value to those who have to deal with the psychopathic criminal woman. The hereditary aspects of the question involved are however entirely neglected, and the picture is therefore a one-sided one. The following sentence is one of the few in which inheritance is mentioned:— "The chances are better, in most instances, of compensating for defective inheritance through early training than of relying on the background of a good inheritance to offset the disadvantages of a poor training." (p. 117) It is difficult to attach any clear meaning to such an assertion; but it seems to indicate that the writer has not grasped the fact that heredity and environment are not rival factors but are rather to be regarded as inseparable forces ever at work influencing every human quality.

L.D.

**Williams, Gertrude.** *Social Aspects of Industrial Problems.* London: P. S. King. 1923. Pp. 260. 6s.

THIS is a readable and informative little book, though written with rather a labour bias.

In the chapter on unemployment there is no allusion to the increasing number of men and women who are without any economic value, and whom many consider to have been partially created, certainly fostered by the already existing Socialist influence in legislation. The population problem too is hardly tackled in the light of modern appreciation of its component parts, nor is there any suggestion with regard to the disposal of the vast surplus for whom there will be no normal work after the reduction in man-power contingent on the socialisation of industry.

Various "exceedingly attractive" schemes for the endowment of motherhood are discussed, one to cost £140,000,000, but the chief drawback to these in the eyes of the writer lies in the danger that a state which provides vast sums for the benefit of its children might "acquire a right to say what time and what number should be produced," which the writer considers would be "intolerable interference." It is hardly necessary to add that the word *Eugenics* does not appear in the index. One wishes one could agree that there are "millions with brains" who have no chance at present to train them.

E.I.C.

**Wrench, G. T., M.D.** "*Healthy Wedded Life.*" J. & A. Churchill. London. 1923. Pp. 330. 3rd edition.

THIS very useful book has now reached a third edition and we are very glad to announce it to our readers, as a sound commonsense treatise, handled in a business like and sufficiently scientific manner for the general instruction of married people, and those who need to give the help of good advice to married women.

C.B.S.H.

*American Journal of Physical Anthropology.* Vol. VI. No. 3. Oct.-Dec., 1923. ed. A. Hrdlicka Humphrey, Geneva, New York State, U.S.A.

Alexis Ivanovsky gives a serious account of modifications of physical measurements following famine conditions in Russia. Stature diminished and the absolute and relative size of the head diminished. The transverse diameter diminished in most cases more than did the antero-posterior diameter (the summary at the end has an accidental inversion of this conclusion) so dolichocephaly increased, but among Armenians, Gruzins and Tartars of the Crimea the reverse was found to be the case. Face breadth diminished more than face length and nose breadth more than nose length. Senility tended to appear prematurely and gastric ulcer became very common. The work gains enormously in value from the fact that the same persons were measured six times at determinate intervals.

Bardeen has a long discussion of the relation of Sitting Height to Stature and

to Weight in both sexes and in various races. A. Schultz has utilised the Carnegie collection of 5,000 human embryos to study foetal growth and finds that racial characters appear very early in some cases. Terry and the Editor both contribute short papers on the Supra-Condyloid Process and the latter adds a valuable bibliography. Simonton compares the position of the Mental Foramen in anthropoids and man. Finally the editor gives a valuable study of the molar teeth. In anthropoids and early man the second molar was larger than the first, but in post Palaeolithic man the reverse occurs. Nielsen had already shown this.

H.J.F.

*Archiv für Rassen-und Gesellschafts-Biologie.* Dec. 1923.

Dr. Hermann Zimmermann discusses albinism in man and adds several pedigrees of inheritance of this trait. It is generally assumed that albinism is invariably inherited as a simple recessive Mendelian character, like many other human aberrant conditions. From the data presented in this paper the author concludes that while total albinism, including pink eyes, is a recessive character, yet the albinoid condition in which the eyes alone are free from albinotic symptoms may be inherited as a dominant. Five pedigrees containing twelve total albinos are given, and three other families with 31 albinoids, i.e., albinos with coloured iris. In the former group (recessive albinism) there is certainly blood relationship in the ascendants of three families and probably also in the other two. In the three albinoid pedigrees, normal and albinoid individuals appear in nearly equal numbers, as is expected when one parent is a heterozygous dominant. The total number of observed individuals in families with one albinoid parent was 31 albinoid to 26 normal, and when both parents were normal all the children were invariably normal. Detailed descriptions of the albinic individuals are given, and also a literature list including 87 titles. Two cases of partial albinism, one congenital, are also briefly described.

From these results it is clear that both dominant and recessive forms of albinism occur. In a herd of albino cattle recently studied, the manner of inheritance seems to have changed from recessive to dominant in the same pedigree.

R.R.G.

*Archiv f. Rassen und Gesellschafts-biologie.* B15. H2. Dec. 1923.

R. CARRIERE. UBER ERBLICHKEIT UND RASSENEIGENTÜMLICHKEIT DER FINGER UND HANDLINIENMUSTER. A preliminary statement of a view that race peculiarities of finger prints and palm lines are important. The author says that the Lapps are nearer East Asiatic than West European types in this respect. By investigation of a Lapp family he was able to show a number of inheritances in detail but whether the inherited feature appears on the same finger or the same hand seems largely indeterminate, i.e., there seems some amount of "free play" as regards the incidence of inheritance. One awaits more detail on this subject from the author with some interest.

■ H.J.F. ■

*Archivio per l'Antropologia e l'Etnologia.* Vol LI. for 1921, issued 1923.

A review by Mochi of one of the theses in Giuffrida-Ruggeri's book, "Su l'Origine dell'Uomo," includes interesting matter. Giuffrida-Ruggeri elaborates ideas of Bonarelli and Fischer analogising the distinguishing characters of races in man with those of races in domestic animals. In Mochi's mind this analogy is imperfect because nothing in human evolution replaces the deliberate prevision of the stock breeder. Fischer and the others thought one might speak of domestication when man acquired fire, a home, power of breeding without restriction of season, habits of omnivorous feeding. These features, however, go back very far into the earliest history of mankind and Mochi thinks that they hardly can have caused race-differentiation. He however does not discuss the view that these changes may have so freed man from the extremest rigours of circumstance as to make it possible for numerous variations, arising for quite other reasons, to avoid elimination. Mochi thinks human racial differences go back in several cases to pre-human differences, i.e., he favours a polygenetic view of human evolution. However that may be, one may welcome his emphasis on the weakness of the term domestication as applied to man and yet think that something in the course of human evolution has diminished factors which previously restricted variation.

Puccioni gives interesting notes and measurements on the growth of his two boys year after year thus contributing to a field of research still little cultivated outside Britain. Observations on the same individuals year after year, affecting race characters in general as well as stature, etc., are urgently needed.

There are several reports on caves (some with early prehistoric implements and bones). Spranger has an interesting ethnographic article on the procession of San Zopito at Coreto Aprutino, a partly christianised agricultural ceremony of pagan origin. A posthumous paper by Giuffrida-Ruggeri discusses the fine Cyrenaic Aphrodite as an example of the feminine Nordic type. Two papers discuss narration in the human rotula (Cipriani) and in the hymen or vaginal membrane (Dalla Volta). Biasutti gives important results of anthropometric work on prisoners of war,—62 Croats, 53 Slovenes, 86 Magyars and 30 Roumanians. Broad heads predominate very largely, they are of Deniker's Dinaric type among the Croats, and that type occurs among the others. The Slovenes are nearer the ordinary Alpine and that type occurs among northern Croats, Magyars and Roumanians. A Carpathic type, high headed like the Dinaric but broad-faced and broader-nosed and shorter is described for the Roumanians. Occasional long-heads (both fairer and darker) were found in all groups thus furnishing a link with Czeckanowski's recent Polish work and like it suggesting both Nordic penetration and survival of ancient types. Another characteristically valuable paper by Biasutti is a review of the problems of race in Arctic Europe. He discusses the views of Peake and Nordmann and gives some fresh data from skulls in Florence. He takes up a position between those of the two other writers, thinks Arctic Europe was peopled late and believes the older types in the region include both the highheaded, long-headed rather dark men found in so many of the remoter corners of Europe, and the broad headed Lapponic type with the laterally projecting cheek-bones.

*Biometrika*. Vol. XV. Parts III. & IV. December, 1923.

Tschepourowsky gives a short report and many calculations from his measurements of nearly 50,000 Russian peasants. He finds that in the governments of Reazan, Tambof and Penza, in 16 contiguous districts within those governments, the mean cephalic index is below 80 and the hair and eyes are inclined to be dark. These people the author believes to be remnants of an old population of Turco-Finnic and partly of Slavic origin. His conclusions here are based on measurement of 7,816 men and the area concerned is chiefly the basin of the Oka.

The low watersheds of Great Russia are mainly occupied by broadheads (indices 83-87) who are often blonde. This population with the characters named still more emphasised occupies the swamps of White Russia (especially along the Pripiet and the Beresina). The author suggests kinship with what Keith called "The Bronze Age Invaders of Britain" and what other workers have called the "Beaten" people. The population of Little Russia he finds to be broadheaded and dark and he looks upon these people as representatives of *Homo Alpinus* who have colonised from the Carpathians after the Tartar invasions. In the valleys of the Niemen and West Divina and the government of Moghileff are remnants of Scandinavian types of average cephalic index about 80-81 and blond. From biometric analysis he thinks that in Eastern Russia (Reazan, &c., above) we have dolichocephalic aboriginals with broadheaded invaders. In Western Russia he thinks the relation is reversed. The longheads in eastern Russia are much like the Mordova Finns. The reader will probably want to ask a number of questions about biological characters which are of importance in race study but their omission from this study is the price that must be paid for biometrical exactitude in most cases. The author gives a map for the regions he has studied, and it adds a good deal to the rather diagrammatic pioneer map drawn up by Ripley. It is a pity that the author has not linked up his work with the recent work of Czeckanowsky on Poland. Several studies are added as appendices. In one he gives results of measurements of 46 children at the age of 11 and again at the age of 16 noting changes in cephalic indices (40 either remained the same or lowered the index, 6 raised it); 118 girls were measured, for stature, at 8 and 19 and some correlations of characters as between sisters are worked out.

H.J.F.

**Committee on Insanity and Crime, Report of the.** H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 1923. Price 6d. net. Cmd. 2005.

THIS Committee was appointed by Lord Birkenhead to consider and report upon what changes, if any, are desirable in the existing law practice and procedure



relating to criminal trials in which the plea of insanity as a defence is raised and whether any changes are necessary in the law as set out in Section 2 (4) of the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884.

The terms of reference did not include consideration of any questions of heredity in relation to lunacy. The report of the Committee draws attention to the fact that 'the law is only concerned to know whether the condition of the accused is a condition that negatives the existence of mens rea' and states that when once it is appreciated that the question is a legal question and that a person of unsound mind may be criminally responsible, the criticism based upon a supposed clash between legal and medical conceptions of insanity disappears. According to our law at present a defence on the ground of insanity can be established if it be proved that at the time of committing the act charged, the accused was labouring under such a defect of reason, from disease of the mind, as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or if he did know it, that he did not know he was doing what was wrong. The Committee recommend that the rules quoted above should be maintained but also that it should be recognised that a person charged criminally with an offence is irresponsible for his act when the act was committed under an impulse which the prisoner was by mental disease in substance deprived of any power to resist.

SYBIL CAMPBELL.

*Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law.* Nov. 1923.

In an article 'EUGENICS AND LIMITATIONS OF MARRIAGE,' reprinted from the American Bar Association Journal, July 1923, Mr. J. P. Chamberlain discusses recent legislation in the United States of America, limiting the right to marry, based on scientific facts. This legislation is directed against two evils, the bringing into the world of children with hereditary taints and the protection of the public health by preventing the spread of disease through marriage. The legislation is interesting and falls into three main divisions: first, legislation dealing with the marriage of epileptics, imbeciles and feeble minded persons which punishes those who enter into such marriages but does not expressly forbid them, secondly, legislation prohibiting such marriages or declaring them to be void and thirdly, legislation requiring certificates of freedom from venereal disease from one or both parties about to marry.

The lack of an exact standard of deficiency is said to be a serious impediment in the enforcement of these statutes.

In 'THE MAIN POINTS OF THE DUTCH CRIMINAL AND CIVIL CODES PERTAINING TO MINORS,' Dr. Van Hasselt discusses the circumstances in which parents may be deprived of authority over their children on the ground, inter alia, of abuse of parental authority or living a bad life.

Mr. G. G. Phillimore in his note on the NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN deals with a difficult and thorny question and one which has come into prominence owing to the activities of various women's organisations working for equality between the sexes.

*Comptes-Rendus des travaux du Laboratoire Carlsberg.* Vol. 15. No. 5.

Winge, O. *On sex chromosomes, sex determination, and preponderance of females in some dioecious plants.* The mendelian mechanism of sex determination has been demonstrated in a large number of groups in the animal kingdom. Usually, for example, in Man, and in the American Fruit Fly *Drosophila*, the male contains two unlike chromosomes called X and Y, while the female of the same species contains two of one kind, 2X. This condition is general in mammals and in most classes of insects; it has also been found in fishes. The opposite condition in which the female sex chromosomes are unlike, while only one of these types is found in the male, has been found in birds, and in the insect group of Lepidoptera, or butterflies and moths.

Sex distinctions such as are characteristic of great groups of animals are not so generally found among plants, but in many cases (dioecious plants) two types do exist, which appear to be analogous to male and female animals, in that one type regularly provides the pollen, which fertilises the ovules of the female plants. The mendelian mechanism of inheritance is known to be present in plants as well as in animals; it is, therefore, a question of great interest to determine whether the two

types in dioecious plants are determined by sex chromosomes, as in the case of animals.

In the present paper microscopical evidence is presented for the view that sex chromosomes can be seen in four species of dioecious plants. In one case, which is also paralleled in the animal kingdom, the Y chromosome is completely absent. In all four species it is the pollen parent, or male which determines sex, as in Man; the reverse condition, characteristic of birds and lepidoptera, has not yet been found among plants. The only case of sex linked inheritance yet known in plants, *Melandrium Album*, also indicates that it is the pollen that is of two kinds.

The existence of two kinds of pollen also serves to explain the preponderance of females found in many dioecious plants; the female determining pollen appears in some cases to make the more rapid growth and, under competitive conditions, to effect a greater proportion of fertilisations than does the male determining pollen. It is probable that similar differences between the activity of the two kinds of spermatozoon in animals is also influential in determining the sex ratio. In man at any rate there is little doubt that a marked preponderance of conceptions give males, though this excess is much reduced by prenatal mortality.

R. A. FISHER.

*Eugenical News.* Feb. 1924. Lancaster, Pa.

Mr. F. J. Linders, vice-director of the Swedish State Institute of Race-Biology, gives an account of the work of the Institute. The institute is generously supported by the State; the sum granted for the year 1923-24 is 55,000 Swedish crowns which does not include the salary of the director who is paid as a member of the staff of Upsala University. During the next few years the work of the Institute will include a general anthropological survey of the youthful population of Sweden. At the end of September, 1923, the survey already covered 75,845 individuals. Sweden is certainly leading the way in work of this nature and it is to be hoped that others countries will shortly follow her example.

This number contains the first part of a Report of the Institute of Race Biology upon a Bill introduced into the Swedish Parliament recommending an inquiry into the conditions under which sterilisation might be performed. Readers will find reprinted the Swedish account in this journal. The Report states that in the opinion of the Council of the Institute "the time has come for establishing laws conceding the right to sterilize under certain circumstances such persons as will probably produce offspring who are incapable of filling any position in society." Great caution, however, is recommended, and it is suggested that for the present sterilization should not be made coercive. Both of these are published in this number.

The Report of the Committee on Selective Immigration of the Eugenics Committee of the U.S.A. lays down two fundamental principles upon which immigration legislation should be based—namely, numerical restriction and selection. The selection would be made on the basis of consular certificates for intending immigrants and on mental tests.\* It is suggested that "no alien should be admitted who has not an intellectual capacity superior to the American average."

The Rules for the International Commission of Eugenics are printed. The Commission consists of four officers, and 23 other members representing 15 countries. A.M.C.S.

*The Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.* November 1923. Pp. 350-75. Price U.S. \$3.00; Can., \$3.50. Foreign, \$4.00. Published by North Western University Press, Illinois. Article by Larson, T. and Walker, A. "Paranoia and Paranoid Personalities; A Practical Police Problem."

Whether the legend be true or not that the Archangel Michael contended with the Devil for the body of Moses, it is perfectly plain that the man of science is contending with the man of hereditary ignorance for the body of the delinquent on the soil of the twentieth century. Thus it is no matter for amazement that men of science find themselves to be more and more involved in the practical problems of the education of the policeman and the education of the judge. It is obviously a delicate matter, but the day is not far distant when of necessity "the offices of jurist, psychologist and alienist must overlap, and when prisons will no longer be prisons."

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\* Family histories are also required.

The writers of the above article cite many interesting cases of persons whose behaviour proclaims them to be suffering from different stages of paranoia, a malady the chief symptoms of which would appear to be delusions that the subject undergoes with regard to imagined grievances and personal insults on the part of strangers, and which may end in the perpetration of some act that will necessitate the sufferer's arrest. It is very important, therefore, that those into whose hands he will then fall, by law, should have a trained knowledge of his mental condition, and that he should be spared the cruel folly of an ordinary trial by jury, where a knowledge of his complaint is conspicuous by its absence, with results discreditable to all concerned.

The permanent segregation of the hopelessly maladjusted, and the cure of the souls of the partially ill-balanced, is the object and aim of all men of science who have passed beyond the standpoint of the materialists of the last century, and one is confident that Eugenists will read with interest any article, such as the above, which insists so firmly on the necessity of the segregation of the mentally unfit under conditions best calculated to ensure the prevention of the increase of the malady and the effecting, where possible, of its cure.

A. R. L. GARDNER.

*Journal of Genetics*, XIII. Pp. 255-331. By Udny Yule.

The progeny, in generations F<sub>12</sub> to F<sub>17</sub> of a cross between a yellow wrinkled and a green round seeded pea.

In 1905 A. D. Darbishire initiated an extensive breeding experiment with the garden pea, studying the proportion of well known characters, the work was continued till 1918, and in the present paper Mr. G. U. Yule presents a statistical examination of the extensive data collected. The original intention appears to have been to make a more thorough test than any previously made of the exactitude of the frequency ratios discovered by Mendel. The actual conclusions are in general agreement with Mendelian theory, but are none the less of interest since it is seldom that such numerous observations have been made on the same material.

One point of interest lies in the section on the combinations of the different types of seed in the same pod. Here Mr. Yule, finds complete agreement with expectation, an agreement which besides being well worth establishing for its own sake considerably narrows the field of speculation as to the reasons for some of the divergences observed in other parts of the investigation.

The proportion in which the four possible types of seeds occur in different dihybrid plants shows an excess of markedly divergent plants; these abnormal plants seem to cluster in families; there is, however, scarcely sufficient evidence to discuss whether this is to be ascribed to an hereditary abnormality in the hereditary mechanism, or to such extraneous factors as transmitted disease.

R. A. F.

"*Man*," August, 1923.

Professor J. L. Myers gives a very nice concise résumé of the present position of our knowledge as to the "CORRELATION OF MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERS IN MAN." He reminds us how breeders have amongst domestic animals bred directly for mental and temperamental qualities, and how frequently in certain species and strains these are correlated with some physical point which can be used in the pup for selection purposes. He draws attention to the difficulty of disentangling truly racial psychological factors in any group of mixed descent to which of course most of the groups with which we are familiar belong, and points to the writings of early travellers amongst segregated and tolerably pure breeds of mankind as giving clear indication of racial mental characteristics. Where he touches on the interesting point of how far culture is the product of native tendencies, or to what extent what appear as native tendencies on the temperamental and ethical side are really the product of a culture, he is as wise and careful as one would expect him to be. Lecturers will find this short resume very helpful.

C.B.S.H.

*Metron*. Vol. III. No. 1.

LA PREDOMINANCE DES NAISSANCES MASCULINES, by H. W. Methorst. In view of the many theories which have from time to time gained currency as to the influence of the age of the parents upon the sex of the children, H. W. Methorst's new data from Holland will be of much interest. The sex of over a million children is given,

with the ages of both parents divided in quinquennial groups; apparently they comprise the total legitimate live births for Holland from 1906 to 1913. The one unmistakable fact which emerges is that if the age of the parent has any influence on the probable sex of the child the effect is extremely minute, and for all practical purposes may be neglected. The bulk of data is so great that even small differences become statistically significant, and there is some indication that the younger mothers have a larger proportion of boys. For both parents the age group 20-24 gives a high sex ratio, but as the great majority of fathers of this age have young wives, the apparent effect of the father's age may be illusory. No attempt is made in this paper to test the significance of the differences, or methodically to disentangle the possible effects of the ages of the two parents. For the group comprising nearly 400,000 children whose mothers are 25-29, the reviewer has tested the significance of the difference between the parental age groups, and found them to be insignificant. There is no *a priori* improbability of considerable changes in the sex ratio according to the age of the mother, since parental mortality falls very much more heavily on the boys, but in fact even the decrease in the sex ratio with increasing age of the mother is probably less than would be accounted for by a differential mortality of 3% between the age of 20-24 and 35-39. There is no indication of any influence of the difference in age of the parents, and the theories which suppose such an influence would probably never have been framed if errors of random sampling had not been ignored.

R.A.F.

*Science Progress.* Vol. XVIII. Jan. 1924.

THE FACTORS GOVERNING THE MAMMALIAN SEX-RATIO, by A. S. Parkes. Dr. Parkes summarises the evidence pointing to the fact that the chromosome theory is applicable to Mammals. "The implication of this theory is," he says, "that sex is determined at conception and that no influence acting subsequently can alter the determination." In mammalian life there are three very marked stages—conception, birth and maturity. At each of these three stages the sex ratio may vary. It varies between conception and birth on account of the considerable degree of foetal elimination due to absorption of conceptuses and to abortion. Eliminations at this period falls most heavily upon males. Nevertheless at birth there are still more males than females; but the excess is corrected by the greater mortality among males. The variations in sex-ratio at birth are attributed to varying degrees of differential mortality. Thus the high sex ratio among the Jews is explained by the greater care exercised by the mother. Again the influence of the age of the mother upon the sex ratio is explained by the larger amount of abortion among older mothers. The high sex-ratio at conception is perhaps to be explained on the assumption that the male-producing spermatozoon is at an advantage compared with the female-producing spermatozoon. In this way the differences in the sex-ratio can all be explained in a manner consistent with the chromosome theory.

THE GROWTH AND DECAY OF COMMUNITIES, by Prof. Sir F. Petrie. Sir William Flinders Petrie has not added very much in this article to his well known study of the rise and fall of civilizations. He lays most stress upon factors which apparently are not connected with changes in the germinal constitution of races. "Natural justice and honesty have been an effective road to power" though they became corrupted and decay follows. He does, however, lay great stress upon racial mixture. "Every great period of civilization has been the precedent of a racial mixture, though it is only some mixtures that will produce greatness." Now, while it may be admitted that many civilizations have arisen after racial mixture has taken place, the possibility is not excluded that the stimulating effect of the contact of the two cultures may provide a large part of the explanation. In fact we cannot in the present state of our knowledge say what effect racial mixture has while we may safely presume that contact of culture is often stimulating. When Sir Flinders Petrie goes on to say that "a plant will deteriorate and die off if always propagated by slips" it is surely obvious that there is no sort of an analogy between that form of a sexual reproduction and in breeding in a human population.

A.M.C.S.

# OFFICE NEWS.

## GALTON DINNER.

The Galton Dinner (the 16th February falling on a Saturday) took place this year on Monday, February 18th. The Council followed the suggestion made by some members last year of having a cheaper dinner, and therefore booked rooms at Messrs. Gatti's restaurant for half-guinea tickets, and members responded and attended in considerably larger numbers than recently. It was a particular satisfaction that the President was there himself; the Galton Lecture was delivered by Professor G. Elliot Smith on "Problems of Race," and will appear in the REVIEW. There was considerably more discussion than is usual on these occasions, the President of the Royal Society, Canon Barnes, and the President spoke at some length and Members will find notes of these speeches in this issue.

The guests of the evening were: The President of the Royal Society, Sir Charles Sherrington; Sir Thomas Holland, Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology; Sir William Beveridge, Director of the London School of Economics; Canon Barnes, Professor A. V. Hill, Director of the Physiological Institute, University College; Mr. Fox-Strangways, Secretary of the C.O.S.; Rev. Eustace Strong, and Mr. Soper.

## MEMBERS' MEETINGS.

The Society has been happy in having the continued use of the Royal Society's Rooms for Members' Meetings, a privilege for which the Council is very grateful to the President and Fellows of that Society.

On January 29th, Dr. Harry H. Laughlin, Assistant Director of the Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbour, New York, honoured the Society with a paper, "Eugenics in America," at 8-30 p.m. This was profusely illustrated with lantern slides. Only those who are now making pedigree studies can fully appreciate the completeness of arrangement and detail which this work has already received in America. Eugenists here may well feel depressed at the contrast between what has been accomplished in the United States and our meagre beginnings. Professor MacBride was in the Chair.

On Friday, February 22nd, Mr. W. J. Perry, the author of "Children of the Sun," gave a lecture to the Society on "Evidences of Former Civilisations throughout the World." This lecture also was illustrated with a fascinating series of slides, and came very appropriately soon after a similar treatment of prehistoric civilisation at the Galton Dinner. Mr. Perry's most interesting material stimulated quite a shower of question and comment. Professor MacBride presided.

On Friday, March 14th, the Society had one of its most interesting meetings of the season, when Miss Margaret Murray read a paper entitled, "Royal Marriages in Ancient Times," giving the Pharaoh marriages in Egypt down to the 18th dynasty. Inheritance in the female line, caused closely consanguineous marriage. Miss Murray showed charts and slides, with some exquisite photographs of portrait statues. The President was in the chair.

## MEETINGS AND LECTURES.

On Friday, January 4th, a joint meeting between the Ling Association and this Society was held at the Annual Conference of Educational Associations in the Botanical Theatre, University College. The Secretary spoke on "The Responsibilities of the Physical Training Teacher for Racial Progress." There was a good audience, and considerable discussion.

On Tuesday, January 8th, Mr. Jope Hones read a paper to the Mathematical Association on "Probability," showing methods of teaching this subject to school ages, and also the value of the theory for eugenists. His paper will be published in the "Mathematical Gazette."

On Wednesday, January 23rd, Dr. Brierly addressed the Junior Scientific Society, Oxford, on behalf of the society on "Racial Problems." The meeting led to prolonged and spirited discussion.

On Saturday, January 26th, Mr. Dixon Kingham and the Secretary conducted two debates with members of the Brook Green Ward of the Labour Party, in Addison Road Schools, Hammersmith. This small meeting was kindly arranged by Mr. Oliver Marlow, Chairman of the Ward, whose spirited opposition to the Birth Control motion provoked a most interesting debate. Councillor H. V. Roe came up from Leatherhead in support.

On Tuesday, January 29th, Professor Laurie lectured on "Mental Heredity"

to the Co-operative Club in Tredegar, North Wales; despite the dangers and difficulties of the railway strike, he had a very appreciative audience.

On Wednesday, February 5th, Dr. Cutler began a course of lectures to the Health Visitor's and Social Work Department at the Battersea Polytechnic, on the Laws of Evolution and their relation to Human Heredity, the title being "Laws of Natural Inheritance." Dr. Cutler had numerous slides. The lectures were well attended, and greatly appreciated throughout. It is hoped to repeat them.

On Saturday, February 16th, a meeting was held in Edinburgh organised by Dr. Crew. Dr. Tredgold gave an address on Eugenics, and the Chair was taken by Sir Byrom Bramwell. There was a good gathering, and the lecture has been well reported.

On the same day, the Secretary conducted the members of the Morley College Field Club for study inspection of skulls and brains (by kind permission of Sir Arthur Keith), in the Royal College of Surgeons, going on afterwards to the Society's offices for picnic tea and the exhibition of pedigree charts. The discussion lasted until 7-0 p.m.

On Thursday, February 21st, the Secretary was invited to supper at the Women's International Club House, and conducted a short debate at the weekly meeting of The Discussion Circle of the Women's International League, 50, Gower Street.

On Friday, February 22nd, Mr. Lidbetter lectured to the Extension Lecture Society, Downham, Norfolk, and had a very appreciative audience.

On February 23rd, by kind invitation of Dr. Adrian, Mr. Lidbetter showed some of his newest pedigree charts to a small group of Cambridge Members and their friends. This meeting has already aroused some interest in the research.

On Monday, February 25th, The Secretary lectured to the Dorian Society in Westminster Central Hall Committee Rooms, on "The Claims of the Coming Generation." There was an interesting discussion.

On Friday, February 29th, Professor MacBride lectured in the Lecture Theatre of the University Museum, Oxford, on "Heredity and Social Problems." Professor Goodrich was in the Chair, and Mr. Julian Huxley and other members in Oxford attended. There was quite a good number of undergraduate members present, but time did not allow of discussion.

On Monday, March 10th, Dean Inge gave a paper to the Council Meeting of the C.O.S. at Denison House, on "Heredity, and Some Aspects of Social Well-being." There was a large gathering, and his interesting address has been very widely noticed in the press.

On Thursday, March 13th, Dr. Macfadyen lectured for the Society to the Welfare and Medical Committees of the Shoreditch Borough Council at the new Welfare Centre, Kingsland Road, the paper being "Eugenics: what it is, and what it hopes to do."

On Friday, March 14th, Professor MacBride addressed a meeting in Birmingham (University Theatre) arranged by Mr. Humphrey Humphreys. It was well attended. The Principal presided. The press reported at length.

The Secretary has given a couple of informal courses of biology and heredity to small groups of Social workers, and also informal study talks to small groups of students.

#### RETURN OF LADY CHAMBERS.

The New Year began happily with Lady Chamber's return to England and to work for this Society. The office has in fact to record very thankfully the return of the three officers upon whom the work of the Society is always very largely dependent, from absence through sickness.

#### VOLUNTEERS.

We have further to record with very hearty thanks the help of volunteers. Two ladies assisted all the Autumn by sending out invitations to Members' Meetings, and Miss Bostock has given half time weekly, a valuable gift shared between the secretarial work of the Editorial Committee, and Research.

Any Fellows or Members who have time to spare on one or two days a week, or even two days monthly, would be giving very valuable assistance by putting their time at the office's disposal for the constantly recurring routine work. The office output has more than doubled recently, and there is room for further assistance,

**LIBRARY.**

It is greatly desired to make a fresh catalogue of the books in the Library. Should anyone feel disposed to offer help as assistant honorary librarian, Miss Corry would most thankfully instruct them in the work to be done. To anyone interested in the study of Eugenics, there is a field open for becoming acquainted now with a very considerable eugenics literature, sufficiently to advise enquirers as to the publications they need for special bits of work.

**BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.**

The sub-committee for Publicity has succeeded in securing Conference Hall No. 3 for Wednesday nights during the Exhibition, at 8-0 p.m., May 14, 21; June 4, 11, 18, 25; August 6, 13, 20, 27; September 3, 10, 17, 24, and with the co-operation of scientific members has drawn up a syllabus for Conferences.

This syllabus will be covered three times during the Summer, each Conference will however be sufficiently independent of the other subjects to be of interest to audiences which have not attended previously. Public men and women are being invited to act as chairmen, while the subject will be introduced by some specialist lecturer.

It is much hoped that members will support this effort by taking tickets for themselves and, where possible, bringing small parties to the Conferences. Tickets at 1s. each admit both to the Exhibition and the Conference, while season ticket holders and other visitors to the Exhibition can obtain free tickets at the door. Railway facilities will enable Fellows and Members in the country to come to London at reduced fares, and see the Exhibition itself. The scheme of lectures is given below, and covers some of the many aspects of industry, economics and international affairs in which human biology is an important factor.

## Conferences on Heredity as the Basis of National and Industrial Efficiency.

*Subjects:—*

**Race and Climate** as affecting working power and immunity. Undesirable and advantageous race mixtures—National and international bearings of these problems.

**Population problem**—differential birth-rate and the standard of living—effects of these on commerce and industry—the Subman.

**Racial Character and Industrial Unrest**—Natural laws governing temperament—Inheritance of Mental Ability—Varieties in British stocks at home and overseas.

**Mental tests as an aid to the employer**—Criterion of administrative capacity and working capacity—Comparison of factory and trade experience—Unemployment problem.

**Psychology and Industry**—Problems of works management—Sales Department—Industry—Natural laws governing temperament and tending to ability or disability for specialized work.

**Emigration and the laws of natural inheritance**—the immigrant picked as an individual, as a racial factor—the problem of the country which emigrates its population.

*Wednesdays, at 8 p.m., May 14th, 21st, June 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th.  
August 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th, September 3rd,  
10th, 17th, 24th.*

*Conference Hall 3.*

A ticket admitting to Exhibition and Conference, 1s., may be had of **The Eugenics Education Society, 11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.** (Admission to season tickets holders and Exhibition visitors by free ticket at the door.)

## RESEARCH.

Since the scheme of Research into the characters and qualities of the Population was re-drafted, this attempt has had great encouragement, the Medical Research Council having allotted to it a grant for the coming financial year for the sum of £100. In addition a grant from the London School of Economics has been received.

The general interest in this work grows, and we would like again to remind Fellows that their assistance is vital for its adequate prosecution. The present funds will carry forward the existing work for a short time, but the undertaking grows in value in geometrical ratio to quantity, and a considerable fund, which would admit of the employment of another two workers, would be of extreme benefit.

**Ways in which Fellows may assist:—**

(a) By making known the Research to medical men and sociologists, in the hope of receiving interest and support sufficient to warrant the grant of further funds, both from those monies which have already been given for purposes of special investigation, and for which this work may appear eligible, such as the Carnegie Trust; and from the funds at the disposal of private benefactors and beneficent companies which value such work.

(b) By securing voluntary help. The research fund would bear as a first charge the necessary assistance for stationery and incidental expenses for workers who can undertake, however small, a definite piece of research. It is particularly urgent to find workers in rural areas. And here we may mention that Cambridgeshire hamlets appear to provide a particularly interesting field. Much work has already been done in Cambridgeshire, and modern investigations might prove to be capable of being linked up with the researches into early conditions both Mediaeval and Pre-Norman. Mrs. Adrian, in Cambridge, has very kindly undertaken to act as a centre for any workers in that district, so that volunteers will find the machinery ready for them, if they are prepared to embark in any definite locality.

The *Netherland Bureau of Anthropology* has arranged for the first time a series of lectures on different Anthropological subjects during a whole week at the end of the University Christmas holidays. These lectures held in the Anatomical Laboratory of Amsterdam University, were attended by a large audience and aroused much interest. The following speakers lectured on the following subjects:

*Prof. Dr. J. P. Kleiweg de Zwaan*, Anthropologist at Amsterdam University: (1) The Headlines in the Development of Anthropology. (2) The Anthropological Composition of the population of the Dutch Indies.

*Prof. Dr. J. A. J. Barge*, Anatomist at Leiden University: 'The Methods of physical Anthropology.'

*Prof. Dr. L. Bolk*, Anatomist at Amsterdam University: (1) The Anthropological Compositions of the Dutch People. (2) The Foetalisation theory and its Meaning for the Race Anatomy and the Descent of Man.

*Prof. Dr. A. J. P. Van den Broek*, Anatomist at Utrecht University: 'The Prehistoric Man.'

*Dr. A. E. van Giffen*, lecturer in Archaeology at Groningen University: 'Traces of the Oldest population in the Netherlands.'

*Dr. W. A. Mijsberg* of Amsterdam University: 'Theories on the Descent of Man.'

*Prof. Dr. J. Boeke* (\*) Embryologist at Utrecht University: 'General Heredity.'

*Dr. M. A. van Herwerden*, lecturer in General Biology at Utrecht University: 'Heredity of Man and Eugenics.'

These lectures were reported in the leading daily press and have been published in the *Netherland Medical Journal* (*Nederlandisch Tydschrift voor Geneeskunde*.) 16th February, 1924.

(\*) Professor Boeke and Dr. van Herwerden are the Chairman and the Secretary of the Section of the National Bureau of Anthropology relating to Heredity of Man, Sociology, General Psychology, Eugenics, Professor Steinmetz, Sociologist at Amsterdam University, being the Vice-Chairman.

M. A. VAN HERWERDEN.



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